

# Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1915

War will pass when intellectual culture and activity have made possible to the female an equal share in the control and governance of modern life. It will probably not pass away much sooner; its extinction will not be delayed much longer.

—Olive Schreiner.

## Only the Worst Survives

What was easily forecast a month ago, many important measures are dying with the legislature, while many useless or almost useless bills have been successfully passed. The state would not have suffered, either in economy or efficiency, if they had not been conceived. In most cases they have been proposed to further some local or selfish interest and were of not the slightest concern to the people at large.

Among the measures which are likely to expire with the legislature are the educational survey bill and other bills providing for a closer accounting and a more systematic expenditure of the public school fund. Here was the last opportunity of the legislature to redeem a party pledge in favor of greater economy in the handling of the state's money. Here more of the public funds could have been saved than by a blind trimming of the state departments, cutting off a clerk here and a stenographer there, for the whole amount paid in salaries of elective and appointive officials is small in comparison with the money expended on our schools.

No doubt a great deal of money is unnecessarily spent in almost every department of the state, and steps should have been taken to reduce the waste there. But that became hopeless as soon as the legislature permitted itself to be divided into administration and anti-administration factions, when the former adopted a state of mind in which it was surprised that any move to disturb the existing order was somehow a reflection upon the administration.

But this division of the legislature should not have prevented a reform of our wasteful and not completely efficient public school system which has not undergone any improvement within the last ten years.

We do not know how the members will square themselves with their constituents for their neglect of the more important business before them and the transgression only of business not at all important. We do not think an arseman well here and there, regardless of the improbability of arseman water in the same locality, will be entirely satisfactory to any constituents except those who may be so fortunate as to secure contracts for sinking these wells.

## School Systems of Two States

We printed yesterday morning a communication from Superintendent Case of the state educational department on the subject of the per capita cost of our schools, in which he defends this state against an unfavorable comparison with New Mexico, whose per capita cost is much lower, about \$25, we believe. We do not think that any Arizonian ever considered this comparison seriously. We were not worried because our own per capita was very much higher than New Mexico's. We should have had cause for regret if it had been so low. If it were meritorious to have the least per capita cost, we should go farther and have no per capita cost at all.

But the most meritorious condition is that of having a sufficient per capita, spending every dollar of it to the best advantage. If New Mexico has a no more business-like school system than ours, it is not getting the most out of even its ridiculously small per capita cost.

The chief trouble has been that the management of our school finances has not been placed in the hands of business men. Moreover, we have taken a pride in this state in spending money on our schools without caring much how it was spent. We only wanted to know that it had vanished, but whether in giving the best educational facilities to our children, or whether disappearing into thin air, was largely immaterial.

We have kicked about taxes without realizing that the greater part of the taxes went to maintain the schools. We have taken out our spite upon the little officeholders and clerks and unnecessary, though cheap, attaches of the counties and state, and have shut our eyes to the great outlet of the public money.

Per capita cost means little in itself. It should be high enough, however high that may be, to give the fullest efficiency. But it should never be high enough so that a dollar of it might be squandered.

## The Ways of the Ostrich

Observers of the closing hours of the legislature must be impressed by the ostrich tactics of the house in its handling of the general appropriation bill. It is foolish to suppose that the people may be fooled in this manner as it is in the ostrich to imagine that by the burial of his head in the sand he is concealed from view.

The suspension of all other business that a half

digested mass of practically indigestible legislation may be dumped upon the senate a few hours before final adjournment will not shift the blame for an extraordinary session of the legislature, if one should be called. There was no reason why this bill, the most important of all, should not have been sent to the senate a week ago, and at this late hour the senate would be fully warranted in not undertaking its consideration. The members of the house are yet unfamiliar with many of its items. Even the members of the appropriations committee have the most shadowy notions as to the reasons why this or that item is thus or so.

Generally, we are informed that so much has been appropriated for such a purpose because the official or commission upon whom the expenditure is to devolve said that that much would be needed. Such a source of information is not satisfying to the painstaking legislator who told the voters last fall that his watchword was "economy" and who has heard the loud complaints against public extravagance during the last two years.

We cannot blame the house for waiting to get this bill off its hands somehow, in any fashion, for it would be an unheard-of thing to find an appropriation bill at the statutory end of a legislative session, stranded in the house of its origin. But at the same time we could not blame the senate if it should decline to take in this belated infant, left on its doorstep just as it was preparing to lock the doors and go home.

## OUR DEFENSELESS DEFENSES

(Chicago Evening Post)

The Post does not believe in the necessity of a great army or of a greater navy than is required for adequate defense purposes, but it does believe that our armed forces should be maintained at the highest point of efficiency.

Does the public know how brainlessly congress has allotted appropriations for our army?

We have our forts and we have our guns, but we cannot garrison the former or shoot the latter because we lack men for the service.

Millions have been spent for coast defenses that are worthless because congress in its haphazard way of doing things has refused to sanction legislation to provide gunners for the batteries.

Does anybody think that the condition which at present exists is new? In the past three years ago this month editorial attention was called to the fact that the chief of the coast artillery in his annual report had said that the country needed 15,250 more regulars for the coast artillery and 26,106 additional National Guardsmen trained for the big-gun service to give us coast defenses "with one manning detail."

This was the condition three years ago, and it is the condition today. The country had gone ahead putting on fortifications along the coast for defense purposes, mounting guns to keep the enemy at a distance, and yet it has not been enough to make use of the forts and the guns if occasion should demand.

Unless there is insistence from the country there is no chance that the present democratic congress will legislate to provide the artillerymen needed. From the attitude of the administration and the democratic leaders generally the country probably can count itself lucky if it is allowed to maintain its artillery force at its present strength. The democratic leaders apparently regard as an impertinence the natural question: "Why supply forts and big guns and quantities of ammunition if there is no chance that they can be used in time of need?"

For years it has been the custom of the war department to concentrate its coast artillerymen at a few posts for purposes of instruction and for big-gun practice. We have forts on the seacoast today which are manned only by caretakers. Do Americans believe that if a war were to come and the enemy were to appear off Fort Monroe, artillerymen from Massachusetts and from Florida could be hurried through in time to make proper defense?

The situation in regard to the army, and especially in regard to the coast artillery, is that of a railroad which owns locomotives, but has no fuel to run them or engineers to control them. For some reason or other the administration seems to think that to allow the people to know the condition of our coast defenses and of other arms of our service would be an unmitigated evil. England, France, Germany, Russia, Austria and all the other big nations on earth know exactly what our condition is.

We regret to see the president tell Congressman Gardner that he is opposed to his plan of investigating the present condition of the national defenses which we now have "on paper." We can only hope that his hint as to the willingness of the executive departments to co-operate with congressional committees along this line may mean merely that he objects to the manner of the proposed investigation rather than to the act itself.

## ORIGINAL ETYMOLOGY

In her language Nancy Allison was inclined to be what her brother called "gushing." One summer she took an automobile trip through New England. On her return she was giving an enthusiastic description of one fine old town to her family.

"It was perfectly charming! Such wonderful old doorways and the quaintest old inn!" She paused, searching for a word. "It was—unique!"

Brother Ned had been listening gravely to the rhapsody.

"Unique," he said quietly. "That's a fine word. Let's see. 'Unus' one; 'equus' horse. 'One-horse' town. Good!"—Youths Companion.

## BID FOR FAME

I think I'll sell some cherry trees  
And build a cabin with the logs.  
Fame can't ignore such points as these  
As on her restless way she goes.  
Within this little cabin home  
My early years may well be spent;  
And honors then, perhaps, will come,  
And maybe I'll be president.

## THEN QUIT THAT!

"You'll have to quit smoking," said the physician.  
"I don't smoke."  
"Then you'll have to quit drinking."  
"I don't drink."  
"Haven't you any habits?"  
"None at all, except taking medicine."—Washington Star.

## HIS ADDITION POOR

Fortune Teller—The lines on your hand, madam, indicate your future clearly! You will marry a second time.  
Woman—That proves you a fraud. If I ever marry again it will be for the fourth time.—Boston Transcript.

## NEED THE WEED

Hodge—It's funny all autos have the tobacco habit, isn't it?  
Dodge—The tobacco habit?  
Hodge—Yes; I understand the gasoline cars smoke, while an electric won't start without a plug.  
—Brooklyn Citizen.

## Where the People May Have Hearing

### USING UP THE WASTE PLACES

The one big lesson that we should learn from the war is the elimination of waste. America has ever been prodigal of her resources, and Americans have almost sneered at the frugality of other nations. Everywhere is seen this extravagance from the law making system of the country to the housewife in her kitchen. A few wise beyond their generation have talked conservation, but the great mass will have none of it.

President Wilson in a recent speech advocates a more careful cultivation of the soil. "Not a plow or a spade should be idle," he says nor an inch of ground untilled.

Our must be the granary and the larder of the world. And it would seem as if Old Mother Nature had this in view from the very way she watered with copious rains almost every part of the country. Everything is in prime condition for man to take hold and do his part and nowhere will he find a more inviting field or more willing soil than in this valley. On every street you will find vacant lots, land as rich as any in the world. Why not "farm" them out this year. Are there not men, who would gladly do this? One plot could be devoted to beans, or many for that matter. Another to peas, or potatoes or onions, anything rather than the unsightly and useless weeds that one sees on every side.

I have an impression that this would be the right way to meet your "out of work" problem. Put men to farming that vacant lot of yours. Beans and peas are both good crops. We are paying on an average ten cents per pound for them, or having thought of the idea there may be something else more worth while, rather than have the land idle a group of young boys under a teacher or a man who understands, could be trained in habits of industry and make a profit besides.

This would be practical conservation. Cannot some one make a beginning.

BY A "MERE WOMAN."

## TERRE HAUTE VOTE

(Continued from Page One)

well organized there. Roberts, he said, told him to go to Holler and get something to put in their (the republicans') pockets, and have them arrested for carrying concealed weapons. He said Holler gave him three revolvers, one of which was exhibited in court, but the scheme failed, as Jas. Kennedy, the election sheriff, refused to handle the weapons. He said Roberts told him "the launch in your precinct are snuffers." Under cross-examination, Roberts said he did not know the names he wrote on the application blanks were fictitious. Asked about the expenditure of the \$100 the witness said he could not remember just how much he had paid for carriage hire or how much he had expended on men to whom he had suggested that they vote for certain candidates.

## NO LIVE STOCK

(Continued from Page One)

The rigid regulations in Texas are expected shortly to create a state-wide demand that the laws be lowered between states imposing the same sweeping quarantine.

"Now that Arizona is to be put on the same basis, I think that Texas will favor the proposed agreement," said Secretary Sam E. Brader of the live stock sanitary board yesterday, and that farmers in the Gila valley will be able to ship their hay to Texas in the near future. They have been greatly handicapped by the quarantine.

Under the new regulations any shipments of cattle across Arizona can be unloaded only in special pens and all cars will have to be disinfected in accordance with the specifications of the bureau of animal husbandry. But as the Southern Pacific has already announced that no interstate shipments will be received, this clause will probably have little effect at present.

## COWED THE BAD MEN

General Franks, a leader of many a dashing charge in India, held a unique position among his soldiers. They loved him for his courage, but were sometimes irritated by his strictness. Yet in spite of this exacting severity he was unexpectedly lenient when a large occasion demanded it.

One day when the regiment was "firing blank" a bullet whistled by him. He did not stop the firing, but when the number of rounds ordered had been completed, he rode up to the line and said:

"Boys, there's a bad shot in the Tenth. He nearly shot my trumpet, and what should I have said to the boy's mother? I don't want to know the blackguard's name. The officers will not examine the men's pouches." This was on the eve of a campaign, and before action the senior major came to him and said: "Don't put yourself in front of the regiment tomorrow, sir. You know there are always one or two bad men in a regiment."

"Thank you, major," was the reply. "It's very kind of you. I might have given you a step."

When the Tenth was drawn up for the final advance he put himself at its head and called:

"Boys, I'm told ye mane to shoot me today. Take my advice and don't shoot Tom Franks into the fighting's done, for ye won't find a better man to lead ye!"

The regiment answered with a cheer and carried the Sikh batteries with the bayonet rather than run the risk of shooting the beloved old fire eater at their head.—Washington Star.

## Vest Pocket Essays

By George Fitch

### THE ROCK ISLAND

The Rock Island Railroad is a transportation pet between two shell games. It was built to haul passengers and freight, but it has been used in the past ten years as a dam. If the water which the Rock Island holds could be used for irrigation purposes, it would make a flower garden out of prairie. The great financial problem of today is to discover under which shell game the Rock Island is located. It is a fine railroad property with over 8,000 miles of track. It is capitalized for about \$75,000,000 and owns about \$50,000,000 in bonds. Its real name is the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, and it is owned, as completely as Uncle Tom was owned by the wicked Simon Legree, by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad company, which is owned by the Rock Island company, which is owned by eminent financiers, who have improved the original railroad until it doesn't pay dividends any more, and is too poor to cut the weeds on its branch lines.

As soon as the court has decided under which shell the pea is located, it will either take the C. R. I. & P. Ry. away from the Rock Island company, and give it to the bond holders of the C. R. I. & P. Ry., which consists of \$75,000,000 worth of debts, or it will take the C. R. I. & P. Ry. away from the Rock Island company, or it will abolish the latter, which has \$150,000,000 in stock and a handsome office desk and sell the C. R. I. & P. Ry. to the highest bidder or it will retire from the whole business with an awful headache. Railroad finance is too deep for anyone but an expert in hydrostatics.

The Rock Island System owns a magnificent station in Chicago and runs more through trains west out of the city than any other railroad. It was named after Rock Island, Ill., where it crosses the Mississippi river on a trestle bridge, and explodes into a large number of lines which penetrate Iowa, South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Colorado. It earned \$71,000,000 in 1912, which was more than it ever earned before, but not near enough, because of the high cost of living in New York and London. The Rock Island once owned the Prison and C. & E. I. system, but has almost recovered from this, and if it can get out of the laps of its holding companies, will become a great and prosperous line again.

## Rippling Rhymes

By Walt Mason

### PLANTING A TREE

To be in line with worthy folk, you soon must plant an elm or oak, a beech or maple fair to see, a single or a double tree. When winter's storms no longer roll, go get a spade and dig a hole, and bring a sapling from the woods, and show your neighbors you're the goods. What though with years you're bowed and bent, and feel your life is nearly spent? The tree you plant will rear its limbs, and there the birds will sing their hymns, and in its cool and grateful shade the girls will sip their lemonade, and lovers there on moonlight nights will get Don Cupid tender to rights; and fervid oaths and tender vows will go a-sipping through its boughs. And folks will say, with gentle sigh, "Long years ago an ancient guy, whose whiskers brushed against his knee, inserted in the ground this tree. 'Twas but a little sapling then; and he, the kindest of old men, was well aware that he'd be dead long ere his branches grew and spread, but still he stuck it in the mould, and never did his feet grow cold. Oh, he was wise and kind and brave—let's place a nose-gay on his grave!" We don't forget such men as he! Go, then, and plant a beebloom tree.

### BUYER OF SOCIAL WORKER

Lady Roundful (to dry-goods Clerk)—Have you any nice warm underclothing?  
New Assistant—Oh, yes, Miss, thank you.—London Opinion.

## HELPS JAPS OPEN EXPO PAVILIONS



Miss Josephine Moore.

Miss Josephine Moore, daughter of President Charles C. Moore of the Panama exposition, played an important part in the ceremonies when the Japanese pavilions and gardens were opened at the exposition a few days ago. To her was given the honor of drawing the long silken cord which sent the water purling over the falls and into the lakes of the quaint retreat from far-away Japan.

## UNPOLISHED BUDGET

(Continued From Page One)

Senator Stapley which he had received from Miss Savage a the reform school.

The members of the house declined to enter into an investigation and Mr. Christy said that he would not insist upon it at this late hour. The people of Arizona must submit to misrule for two years more.

Regarding the Proctor motion, Speaker Brooks said that that could be entertained only on the written request of the appropriations committee. A preliminary vote developed the fact that the administration element had the majority. That was shown in the vote on a motion by Mr. Johns for a ten-minute recess, after a recess of three minutes was agreed to allow the appropriations committee time to formulate its request. That recess stretched out to fifteen minutes.

After the submission of majority and minority requests the former was adopted by a vote of 29 to 12 and the appropriations bill was soon after taken up.

The first thing was to restore the section providing for the payment by the state of the premium on officials' bonds. In the section of the bill relating to the state historian, the items in one of the clauses were segregated but not changed. In the section providing for the collection of material for the state history, the amount of the appropriation was reduced from \$5000 to \$2500 but another section was added appropriating \$5500 to pay for the publication of the two volumes already completed.

There were many other collisions during the morning session but they resulted in no material alterations of the bill. It was frequently brought out that nobody seemed to know why a certain appropriation had been proposed. But if the men who had framed the bill did not know whether it was right or not outsiders had "no edge on them" for they could not know either.

In the afternoon session, before the appropriation bill was resumed in the committee a message was received from the house stating that it had refused to concur in the house amendment to the public welfare bill and conferred were appointed. At the same time a conference report on the senate bill for the regulation and limitation of public expenditures was received. The report was adopted but the vote on it disclosed that the extreme administration element was opposed to it. The chief object of opposition was a clause of the bill to prevent the promiscuous purchase of automobiles and the hiring of chauffeurs.

In the course of the debate upon the sections relating to the office of the tax commission, Mr. Christy peculiarly suggested provisions should be made for a paid lobbyist of the commission.

When the land commission sections were reached there was a heated debate over the propriety of going farther with the appropriation bill at this time. Mr. Goodwin said that the land code, especially for the farmers of this valley, was a far more important matter, but in the subsequent voting his colleagues did not appear to be of that mind.

It was urged that the appropriation bill could not be proceeded with until there had been a disposition of the land bill for as matters now stood and would stand unless a land code were adopted, there would be no land commission for which to make provision. That seemed a reasonable suggestion but the dire need of getting the bill out of the hands of the house before the adjournment of the session overrode it. Mr. Goodwin, turning to Messrs. Powers and Vaughn, said:

"I made only one pledge to the voters of this county last fall and that was that I would try to secure a land bill that would be just to the state and to the holders of the school lands for whom no provisions have been made. My colleagues too made such a pledge."

The reply of Mr. Vaughn to which he was provoked was not a happy one, for evidently angered by Mr. Goodwin he accused him of talking to the galleries and said, "Fortunately there are not many school land people there today." All the land commission sections were passed over.

When the sections of the bill making provision for the expenses of the agricultural experiment station were reached it was made known that Mr. Acuff was something of an orator and that he was not in favor of agricultural experimentation. He had, he said, been connected with the experiment station in this valley for ten years and he could not say that any farmer had been benefitted because of the station. Some of the men at the head, he said, were mere theorists and one of them was crazy. The latter had on one occasion dazed him to put peach tree blooms under an anaesthetic to keep them from bursting out prematurely.

At the close of his remarks Mr. McChesney made a strong plea in behalf of the station and he especially opposed an amendment by Mr. Acuff to reduce the appropriation for a large experiment station east of Mesa from \$18,000 to \$3,000. But the amendment prevailed and then attacks were made on other sections with little result. It was expected that a fight would be precipitated over the section for the payment of the expenses of the new board of pardons and paroles. But it was passed in silence.

When the reform school section was reached Mr. Christy could not forbear to inveigh against the extravagance of the administration. He said that the legislature had had no

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means of getting at the bottom facts with respect to this institution. "We as democrats," he said, "will be condemned by the people because we have been afraid to investigate a democratic administration."

The appropriations for the insane asylum, especially one of \$40,000 for the purchase of land for the asylum, was productive of an expression of various opinions. After that and other matters had been threshed out the committee rose and resolved to meet again at 7:30.

### The Night in the House

The house met at 7:30 with all members present but one. Again Mr. Goodwin tried to call up the land code but the vote against it was 29 to 14. By the same vote the house went into the committee of the whole for the consideration of the general appropriation bill. It carried first an appropriation of more than \$100,000 for maintenance. That was not subjected to a direct attack but it became the stage for a time consuming argument. An item under the general head of "contingent expenses" was likewise made use of. It carried something like \$19,000. That was attacked in several different places and after various motions to strike had been made, it was temporarily passed for the next section which contained an appropriation of \$11,000 to make good a deficit of uncertain age and concerning whose history nobody was informed. It was finally decided to cut the appropriation for that purpose in two and then the contingent expense item was attacked again in detail.

Several of the members of the house were apprehensive yesterday of the fate of several of the measures in which they were interested. It looked as if nothing would be put through. There was especial anxiety regarding the racing commission bill which is now in the order of third reading. The opponents of that measure were further strengthened yesterday by the receipt of a protest signed by more than one hundred leading citizens of Phoenix and vicinity, against the pari-mutuel feature of the bill. There was also considerable speculation as to the attitude of the governor who has kept his own counsel. But as several of his supporters are working for the bill it is assumed that he will approve it if it is brought to him. Telegrams are being received from all parts of the country making inquiry as to the prospects of the measure.

### The Senate

The senate quietly spent the day in picking up the loose ends of legislation. It was an easy task. The house had nothing to send to the mill.

There was a warm discussion twice over the educational survey bill which at first was indefinitely postponed. Earlier in the session unfavorable action was taken on it because of an appropriation of \$7,500 it carried. That was subsequently stricken out so that the bill merely invited the co-operation of the national bureau of education in conducting a survey. In that sense it has about the same force as a memorial but the advocates of it believe that the desired end will be attained.

The gallery of the senate was pretty well crowded in the afternoon notwithstanding the fireworks were all going off at the other end of the corridor. During the afternoon Mrs. Munds' "immorality" bill was up for consideration and the suggestion was made by Dr. Bacon and Mr. Kame that the ladies in the gallery had better "clear out" for the time being. But they all manfully held their ground.